

SMITH

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1891. TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REET.—NEW NO.

street, near the electric
line, 40x100.
side 5-8 ft. Cheapest
central property
and close to Manchester.
ro 4x h., one 2x h. All
An, Anker ave.
e, near Jackson St.
leward, near electric line.

pick up these bargains. You
as cheap again. Bring in
We have cash customers
will be easy soon. Buy
in the spring.

MONTI

ad, three miles from An-
d dry; beautiful view,
acre each; price, \$125; \$15
RK, Real Estate Agent,
Augusta, Ga.

OWENS

Alabama Street.

Acreage in Bellwood; call

with good house, on Gass
of street.
for 1000; lot \$1,000
st, on electric line, in
erville, with good 6-cop-
lot in eastern portion of
level and shaded.
cottage, ½ cash, balance
cottage pretty as can be
house, fine place for rail-
sive, nicely shaded.
in close in
house; easy terms.
er, corner Vine.
50 worth \$1,000.
house, Martin st.
for best farm in Fayetteville.

Y BROS.

ESTATE.

small manufacturing site

R. R. and running through
improvements rent for \$100.00
and over \$100.00 for
lowest lots on north side.
Don't miss this.

Another consultation held.

Another consultation between husband
and wife was had today, but it was as
frustrating as all the others. Mrs. Tupper's
friends are growing more admiring, and
Dr. Tupper's more alarmed, the longer
Mrs. Tupper holds out and refuses to be
reconciled. She has everything to lose by
holding out.

UNITED ONCE MORE.

Mr. Tupper and His Wife Are Finally
Reconciled.

WILL START FOR ATLANTA ON MONDAY.

The All-Night Consultation Ends
Without Avail.

IT IS RESUMED NEXT DAY,

And Late Into Last Night It Is Continued
When the Clouds are Cleared Away,
and Peace Reigns.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., September 24.—[Special.]—All night long a bloody tragedy was being enacted on the front porch of the Tupper residence.

All night long the sound of a woman's voice, pitched high in indignation, and a man's low and pleading tones marked the gamut to which the tragedy was keyed and timed.

It was an early hour this morning before Dr. Tupper left his once happy home and wended his way to a down-town hotel.

How Dr. Tupper Spent the Day.

His step was that of a bent old man and had lost the springy elasticity of the old days. He kept his room closely all day and did not venture upon the streets till a late hour this afternoon. His face was furnished THE CONSTITUTION correspondent, who called at the Tupper homestead at 10 o'clock tonight:

To the Constitution—All differences rec-
onciled, and clouds dispelled.

Dr. Tupper's mission to Leavenworth suc-
cessful.

He leaves here Monday for Atlanta with his wife and children.

The story was only a shadow, and not a reality.

IS HE BELL'S SON?

An Unknown Young Man Lying Dead in
Tennille.

SHOT TO DEATH DURING THE NIGHT.

Believed to Have Been the Son of
Zachariah Bell,

THE FAITHLESS NORTH CAROLINA DIVINE

Who Deserted His Wife and Five Chil-
dren, and Slooped to Georgia with
Miss Mashburn.

TENNILLE, Ga., September 24.—[Special.]—A strange young man was shot to death last night by Mr. J. H. Davis.

The bullet went through the victim's heart, and caused instant death.

Who the young man was is a mystery, but a solution given by a well-known citizen of Sandersville invests it with tragic interest.

The Son of Zach Bell.

The theory is that the dead man is the son of Rev. Zachariah T. Bell, of Lexington, N. C., who was searching for his missing father.

It will be recollect by the readers of THE CONSTITUTION that Rev. Zachariah Bell was a prominent North Carolina reviser. His home was in Lexington, where he has a wife and five children. He disappeared last December while on his way to conduct a revival. His family mourned his disappearance, and accounted for it on the theory that he must have been insane, and while in this condition wandered off into Georgia, of which state he frequently talked. His oldest son was anxious to discover the whereabouts of his father, and the theory here is that the young man lying dead in Davis' barn is young Bell, who, footsore and weary, was searching for the news which might bring joy to his mother's heart. If this be the correct theory, then the son will never know the true nature of his father's disgrace—his disgusting amour with Miss Mashburn, and his incarceration in the Dahlonega jail.

Description of the Dead Man.

The deceased bears a striking resemblance to the picture of Rev. Z. T. Bell. He had exceedingly light blue eyes, fair complexion sandy hair. He was addicted to the habit of biting his nails. On the left hand he wore a gold ring, and, from the bleached appearance of the finger, he had worn the ring for some time. He wore button shoes, and they were worn to the end of their usefulness.

There was a slight decay between the two front teeth, and their contour was irregular. He wore a dove-colored cashmere coat and vest and a black pair of pants, comparatively new. He wore two shirts of sea island cotton, and they were in a comparatively clean condition.

The Story of the Killing.

At 11:30 o'clock last night Mr. Davis heard a noise in his back lot. Stepping out with a shotgun he saw a man trying to open his stable door.

Davis called upon him to stop, whereupon he began to run, Davis shooting at him as he ran. Davis immediately threw open the back gate and ran in, pushed the man down, and commanded him to stop again, when the fellow called out:

"Stop, cap, I'll give up; don't shoot me again."

Davis replied: "D—n you, I'll shoot you again."

He leveled his gun and started to shoot him again, when Mr. Sam Pritchard, his brother-in-law, ran up and called upon him not to shoot again.

Davis gave himself up immediately after the shooting, and the coroner's jury found that his act was justifiable.

The body of the unfortunate young man has been lying in the barn all day, with a bundle of fodder for a pillow.

CHARRED TO A CRISP.

Minnesota Men Lose Their Lives While
Fighting Forest Fires.

PINEVILLE, Minn., September 24.—All day long yesterday the citizens were battling with fires that threatened to destroy the town. A party of six men started from one of the Brennan Lumber Company's camps to go to another about two miles away. Dan Sullivan and his brother, Mora, and Sam Johnson were the leaders. They were charred to a crisp when they got in front of the fire and Dan Sullivan, missing his brother, went back with Johnson to look for him. That was the last seen of them alive. Their remains were found by their campmates. The bodies were badly burned.

THE TRAINMEN'S MISTAKE.

Fearful Wreck on the Pittsburg and West-
ern—Nine Persons Killed.

NORTHCASTLE, Pa., September 24.—A terrible

wreck occurred on the Pittsburg and Western railroad, at McElroy's Station, a station a short distance north of Zelienople, Butler County. At this point a work train, with a force of fifty men, about 8 o'clock this morning the work train got out of the way of a freight train going west, but the crew did not know that a second section of the same number was following five minutes later. The work train again pulled out on the main track and the men were engaged in throwing off the dirt when the second section struck the work train with great force. The cars were piled up in a shapeless mass; the engines were a mass of broken iron and wood, and steam and boiling water poured over the unfortunate ones caught in the jam.

HARROWING SCENES.

For a moment after the collision there was silence. Then the air was broken by the shrill shrieks of the dying, making the scene so terrible, that one of the trainmen who had escaped injury fainted with horror.

The trainmen and laborers who were not injured began at once to assist those imprisoned in the debris.

Several arms and legs were found in different places and the head of an Italian was found twenty feet away from his body.

Engineer John Haughton, who had bravely

undertaken that he would stay there all night to keep the doctor safe from the intrusion of interviewers. A feigned retreat sufficed to put the watch off his guard, and the correspondent returned to the vicinity by a circuitous route. The guard stood at the gate and declared in hexameter that he would stay there all night to keep the doctor safe from the intrusion of interviewers.

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Chattanooga's Cotton Compress.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 24.—[Special.]—Judge Simonson, of the United States circuit court, issued his decree of the motion made by Attorney General Pope yesterday for the dismission of the injunction restraining the Carolina Farmers and other phosphate companies from entering or mining in the Coosa county.

This point a work train, with a force of fifty men, about 8 o'clock this morning the work train got out of the way of a freight train going west, but the crew did not know that a second section of the same number was following five minutes later. The work train again pulled out on the main track and the men were engaged in throwing off the dirt when the second section struck the work train with great force. The cars were piled up in a shapeless mass; the engines were a mass of broken iron and wood, and steam and boiling water poured over the unfortunate ones caught in the jam.

TRIED TO END HIS LIFE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 24.—[Special.]—James Douglas, while in an intoxicated condition, took a small dose of morphine with suicidal intent. His life was saved, after several hours' hard work. Douglas is a fast young fellow, about twenty-one years old, and a son of Byrd Douglas, a wealthy warehouseman.

He Was Jealous of His Wife.

FRONTE, Ala., September 24.—[Special.]—At

a negro church in Sheffield, Ala., last night, a negro named Wilson became enraged at another negro named Evans, who was his wife's sweetheart.

Wilson struck the man and then cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. The negro tried to rush up to the affair, but the particulars leaked out this morning and the officers are now after the murderer.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 24.—[Special.]—The morning a long-expected fair inaugurated by the colored people opened its first exhibition at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Saturday evening. The colored people are expected to do well.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 24.—[Special.]—The Star also says it is learned today, on best authority, that everything points now to the election of Judge Butler, of Indiana, to succeed Judge Scofield on the bench of the court of claims, and it is said that the president will probably permit the secretary of war to remain vacant until congress meets in December, when he will be appointed as secretary after the retirement of Proctor.

WHEN CONGRESS MEETS. Attorney General

WITH POLITICIANS.

Meeting of the Democratic Club Con-
vention

OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Letters of Regret from Cleveland
and Hill.

SENDING WORDS OF GREAT CHEER.

The Nebraska Republicans in Convention
at Omaha—The Mention of Blaine's
Name Applauded.

THREE PERSONS KILLED

And Several Wounded at an Italian Cele-
bration.

NEWARK, N. J., September 24.—Three per-
sons were killed and eight wounded this even-
ing at the occasion of an Italian celebration
of the feast of St. Rocco. At the height of the
celebration a big mortar charged with three
pounds of powder exploded prematurely in
the street in front of Alfonso Ilario's
place. Hundreds of people were gathered
about the spot. Between three killed, eight
were seriously wounded, and taken to the
hospitals. About twenty-five persons were
slightly injured.

KILLED HIS WHOLE FAMILY.

The Horrible Deed of a Farmer at Quincy
Yesterday.

LOUISVILE, Ky., September 24.—Near

Quincy, a hundred miles east of Cincinnati,
today, Thomas Carr, a farmer thirty years old,
killed his wife, his sister and himself. He
first struck Mrs. Evans on the head, telling
her to the ground, and then hacked her. His
wife attempted to interfere.

He struck her across the back of the neck,
almost cutting off her head. Seeing Mrs.
Rosetta, the sister, fleeing toward a neighbor's
house, he ran and killed her. Carr then cut
off his own throat with a knife.

THE MAJOR PAYS UP.

He Is Now a Married Man and Will Be-
have Himself.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 24.—[Special.]—Major W. M. Willhoite, Chattanooga's millionaire, who has figured in several sensational divorce suits lately, as telegraphed THE CONSTITUTION previously, is in another sensation.

He has settled a hundred-thousand-dollar
promise of breach with Miss Jenny Smith.

The fair Jennie moved into one of the
major's houses and became an acquaintance of
that gentleman. After the major married the
woman he alleged that he visited her frequently.

Later he flung her aside to marry a fairer
lady. When the major married the rejected
lady kicked and a suit was filed asking that
the court decree damages for \$100,000. Today
the major announces that he has fixed matters
with her by paying her \$3,000 in cold cash. So
ends another chapter in an eventful career.

THOUGHT JUDGMENT WAS AT HAND,

Fan in a Colored Church at Jackson-
ville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 24.—Just
after 12 o'clock last night, a panic occurred in
Harmony Baptist church, colored, during
which one woman was killed, three others
received fatal injuries and about twenty people
were seriously crushed and bruised.

The church stands on West State street, near
the outskirts of the city, and an all-night re-
vival meeting was being held there. Sud-
denly the gas lights began to flicker badly,
owing to some defect in the pipes. The audi-
ence was made up of nearly five hundred
negroes; all under more or less religious exci-
tation.

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THE PANIC-STRIKING CROWD.

The weird flicker of the lights at once ap-
pealed to the superstitions of the wor-
shippers as a supernatural visitation. The
deacon arose to leave, and the whole audience
then arose to their feet. The lights
then went out entirely. One frenzied wor-
shipper shouted "Judgment!" at which the
crowd became wild with fear. A grand rush
was made for the doorway. There were
cries of "Murder!" "Fire!" and somebody
yelled "Dynamite!"

Men, women and children were packed to-
gether like sardines in the small entry. The
people once outside the weak and rushed
out over their prostrate bodies. Many jumped
from the windows, and were injured in the
fall and by broken glass.

The panic lasted fifteen or twenty minutes,
and when the building was lit again upon
a dozen people lay bruised and bleeding
on the floor. One boy, George Clark, aged
sixteen, was dead. Medical aid
was rendered to the survivors. The accident

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N. M. D.

Atlanta, Ga.

Sanatorium!

N. C.

Resort in the

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DESIRABLE IN
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Cancer.

B B (Botanic Blood Balm) has been given
as a remedy for cancer. It is a most delightful
and will be a children's party to be given by Mr.
Green Adair in honor of their bright lit-
erary. Master Green B. Adair Jr. It will take
place on September 29th at their elegant home in
the First Street church, south, at Mur-
phy. The bride is our friend, Mrs. J. H. H. Green
and accomplished young ladies, while
she is well and favorably known in At-
lanta.Lecturers Called In.—The executive com-
mittee of the state alliance has called in all the
alliance lecturers over the state. The reason
given is that this is an especially busy season with
the farmers and we must not have time to spare,
even to listen to alliance doctrines.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Walker's Brick Store Rising Rapidly.
Dr. Lewis's \$2,000 Residence.
There will be a convention of the home
builders at Manchester on Saturday a week
from tomorrow, and a large crowd is expected.
Between three and four hundred lots have
been sold and the number of buyers is some-
thing over two hundred. That means some-
thing like two hundred families have been
anchored there. Of these about half are from
Atlanta and about half from other places,
largely middle and southern Georgia, with
some from South Carolina.

A number of Charleston people have bought
lots and will build houses.

Mr. Blaikie's idea in calling a convention of
home builders is that they all may see each
other and know what manner of men and women their neighbors will be.

The reason for calling it at Manchester is that they may see just how they
will be situated with reference to each other,

who will be near neighbors, where the stores
will be, and so on. Then they will talk about

locations for their respective churches, the
Methodists will see how many they are, the
Baptists will see their brethren, and the other
denominations will be able to see where and
how many they are.

They can talk about the schedules they need
and come to some understanding about the
time of departure at which they will ask the
railroad to set the hourly trains made for

CONSTITUTION. Two months ago

Mr. and Fred Norris lived in Gaines-
ville, the former was a pretty, blue-eyed

girl, the latter a paperhanger, who
left alone in Atlanta, and for two

days afterwards the two were taken
out of the house of a negro in Atlanta. Norris
was picked up and his companion carried to
the chief, where she pleaded for
her life, while tears coursed down her cheeks
and shook her frame.

The loved him was plain, and the
officers met as she begged for
mercy and declared that he had done

nothing wrong.

Mr. Walker, an experienced merchant,
promised to carry in stock everything in
the line of provisions needed for the comfort
of the residents of Manchester. He will keep
ice and the like. A gentleman living in
the chief's office the couple stood up, sur-
prised by a little group of officers and a few
men who had been attracted to the scene.
The woman and man mutually pledged each
other, and were made man and wife.

The settlement pleased all, and the
couple went to the Windsor house, which

had been secured for them.

Building material is laid down in Man-
chester as cheap as you can get it in

Atlanta. Mr. Walker bought the brick for
his store at \$26.25 a thousand, and lumber at

\$7.50 a thousand delivered.

It is said that when you put up gourds on a
polite fence, who will come. Several archi-
tects are already roosting in the top of the
depot at Manchester, and expect to have their
hands full in a few days.

Dr. Walker Lewis is on the point of letting
the contract for a five-thousand-dollar resi-
dence—to be built on one of the prettiest,
shaded sites in Manchester. His near neighbor,
Dr. Christian, is also making arrangements
to build.

Dr. Christian is so much in love with his
new home at Manchester, and takes such deep
interest in all that affects the town, that some
people have got the idea that he is a stock-
holder. Indeed, Judge Hynds introduced him
the other day as a member of the Manchester
company.

"I don't understand," said the doctor,
"that I am not a stockholder in the company.
I have bought lots here as others have, and in
that way I am interested in the town. It is to
be my home; all its future concerns me as it
concerns every man who expects to be a
citizen of the place. I have been offered a profit on my lot, but refused to sell.
I did not buy for speculation, but to get a
home."

A large crowd will go down tomorrow morn-
ing at 10 o'clock. Saturday seems to be the
favorite day at Manchester.

ALDERMANIC BOARD.

Meet and Pass Upon Several Matters
of More or Less Importance.

Board of aldermen met yesterday after-
noon in the council chamber. A full board
met, with the exception of Alderman

Constitution, who was absent.

Constitution was a short but very busy one.

Claim of Alex W. Bealer for damages

against Jackson street by grading was

settled by J. M. Stephens, to allow

him to connect with sewers on Peter-
son street, was favorably passed upon.

Claim of Edward S. McCandless for \$40,
done to fence and gate on Linden
street was allowed \$160 for damage
done by Mrs. W. T. Waters for \$25, for
lot corner Baker and Spring streets,
allowable.

J. Smith was granted the privilege to
put sewer on Linden street without
a permit.

\$100 dollars was appropriated to
the lower house of Mrs. Mary Poe,
street.

Claim of Mrs. S. W. Clark for \$150,
to lot at 275 East Pine street, was

allowed \$100 on account

of Linden street.

Claim of Mrs. Snellings of \$175 for
a lot at the corner of Lovejoy and
West streets was concurred in.

H. George was allowed \$160 for damage
done to Baker street.

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ATLANTA, GA., September 25, 1891.

The Forsyth Street Bridge.

The council committee in charge of the proposed Forsyth street bridge over the railway crossing held a meeting yesterday, and the facts and figures concerning stonework that came before it, when taken in connection with the ruling low prices of other materials and work, make it plain that it is to the interest of the city to receive bids and sign the contracts for building the bridge as soon as possible.

The stonework alone can be done now for \$5,000 less than it would have cost a year ago. Iron is just about to rise, and we should take advantage of its depression before it jumps. Altogether, the material and work can be engaged now for about twenty thousand dollars less than the bids of a year ago.

In view of the expected rise in prices, the best thing that we can do is to nail our bridge contracts now, without any unnecessary delay. The preliminary work of surveying, etc., has been satisfactorily disposed of, and everything is ready for decisive action.

The imperative necessity of bridging the Forsyth street crossing is generally admitted. The Broad street bridge cannot stand the volume and strain of the travel and traffic now forced to go over it for want of another highway, and the congestion endangers life and is a public inconvenience. Travel on Forsyth street is obstructed and impeded by the mass trap at the crossing. With the new bridge, communication between the north and south sides of the city will be made easy, and business and real estate will be materially benefited.

There is no one public improvement that could be named that would do more to advance Atlanta's interests than this bridge. The Broad street affair is an inadequate makeshift, and grows more insecure every year. Sooner or later, necessity will force us to bridge the Forsyth street crossing, and now that we have an opportunity to contract for it at the lowest possible cost, it will be a waste of time and money to postpone action. Let us get the enterprise in shape and begin work!

A Bankers' Convention.

The Courier-Journal announces that a convention of Kentucky bankers will be held at Louisville on October 21st and 22d, and thereupon the editor makes these timely and interesting remarks:

A bank is simply a method of combining and utilizing the money in the community. More and more as banking methods improve, banking capital comes from the community that the bank seeks to serve.

When these banks were organized in Kentucky, the projectors went to eastern cities for stock subscriptions. Now the canvass is made among the citizens of its own community, and it is becoming more distinctly a co-operative enterprise.

A merchant who owns stock in a bank desires to have it succeed, and will, as a rule, deposit his money with that bank. A bank aims, therefore, to have its capital generally distributed in the community in which it is located.

The money thus gathered together in a central reservoir is usually loaned out to the merchants, manufacturers and builders, to men who wish to add something to their savings to buy a bond or to finish paying for a house.

The lenders and borrowers are, therefore, not men separate and apart from the community, but the constituent elements of any progressive and prosperous community.

It is in this light viewed, therefore, wisely and intelligently, a convention of bank managers—these trustees of the floating active capital of a community—is a matter of concern to all men who plant crops, who manufacture goods, who build houses, who work for wages.

At first it might appear that nothing is added to the capital of a community by gathering the savings of this and that business and putting them together in a bank, but such is not the case. A high authority has said that England owes her commercial eminence to the depositing habit. Money scattered through the country, in nooks and corners and stockings, is not a part of the active capital of a nation, but deposited in banks it swells the active funds of the community and immediately becomes a power of dynamic force. We have a very ancient and very high authority for the value of the banking habit. The man who buried his talent in a napkin was judged an unfaithful steward, but the one who gave it to the banker and so multiplied his talent was approved as a wise servant. The people who hoard money in useless idleness require a great deal more money than those who are educated up to the depositing habit. A strong illustration of this was recently given in England's recovery from the tremendous setback given her by the failure of the Barings. Senator Brice, who has recently returned from Europe, attributes Great Britain's rapid regaining of lost ground to the saving habit of her people. It is estimated that the savings of England amount to a billion dollars a year. In spite of the traditional hoarding habits of the peasants of France, the people of that country are great depositors. They put in the savings banks in one year \$610,000,000 and a great deal more in other banks. The saving and depositing habit, in spite of all that is said about pauper labor, is greater in England and France than it is in this country. The annual increase of deposits in the United States is, in round numbers, a hundred millions in the savings and something less than that in the national banks. The financial strength of the English and French na-

tions is largely due to the saving and depositing habits. It is this that enables England to spread her mortgages and her investments over the whole face of the earth and raise in great sums of interest money where she does not appear to have much profit in merchandise.

Anything that will encourage the depositing habit and promote sound banking in Georgia will greatly increase the wealth of our people. First, it will make the little money we have do a great deal more work, turn more trades and pay more debts. Then it will increase our capital, for it is the nimble sixpence that brings a larger return than the sluggish shilling. Almost any intelligent man who talks about the finances of the country will refer to the clearings of banks. Nearly all the cities of any importance have clearing houses, and the reports from these are collected weekly and consolidated for the information of business men. In this way they are able to see the volume of business, the size of the demand for money, and, comparing these with the supply, they may form an intelligent idea of the actual condition of the money market. It is strange that in the list of cities, which report clearings weekly Atlanta's name does not appear. There is not another city of equal importance in the south which is not represented. Richmond, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Wilmington, Norfolk, Chattanooga, Lexington, Birmingham, New Orleans, Galveston, Dallas and Houston are all there, but Atlanta is not in it. While it is probable that no banking institutions in the country could show better than those of Georgia, our bankers do not seem to be keeping up with their neighbors in some respects. When it is remembered that half the cotton crop goes out through the ports of New Orleans, Savannah and Galveston, and that Savannah comes second on the list, it would seem that the volume of business in Georgia is too large to be ignored in the weekly reports of the clearings of the country. Including our other ports, the quantity of cotton that crossed the Georgia line the past year was 1,326,000 bales. Of lumber and naval stores we export or send to other states \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000. In addition to this and the large volume of merchandise and manufactures, we have the receipts and disbursements of 5,000 miles of railroad within our borders, the total of which is not less than \$17,000,000. Besides this, the outside business of a railroad system including nearly ten thousand miles centering here. With so many large items of business it would seem that Savannah and Atlanta ought not to be left out of the weekly reports of the clearings of the United States.

LOUISVILLE, KY., has a constitution which needs no revision. It comes out of bond every three years, and is said by experts to be a very fine example of fundamental law.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL thinks Atlanta should be proud of her war history. It says: "When Atlanta celebrated her semi-centennial she will dwell with special pride upon the heroism with which the Army of Tennessee, under General Joe Johnston, defended her against the assaults of the superb and superbly equipped and officered army under General Sherman. For her to ignore this is to be a traitor to her past." It is well to recall that Johnston was a general who fought to the death the dead who bleed, nameless names in her surrounding hills and hollows. The people of Atlanta are too plucky, too honorable and too patriotic to do that. What their city is today, she is as one risen from the ashes of war. Their best history begins amid these ruins and ends in the beautiful homes, the great banks and manufacturers, the railroads and more enterprisers. Let us have some fun as we go through this world of sorrow.

THE INCREASE of heart failure in this country is due to our habits of hurry, worry and irregular living.

FRESH PINE' BURRS.

Bilville's on a Boom.
The town's jest fillin' up with folks,
There ain't an inch o' room;
Ain't got no time tellin' jokes,
For Bilville's on a boom!

The Widow Smith has run away
With Major General Brown;
The bank cashier skipped off today—
(Lunched fifteen miles from town.)

The parson, he's left in the lurch,
And walks with sad detection;

The last blamed man that jined the church
Run off with the collection.

The sheriff's wounded in the thigh
And lyin' very ill;

There's twenty kegs of moonlight rye
A-blazin' at the still.

Five bony typhoons on the slope,
Have brained all in gloom;

We're mighty nigh run out o' rope
But Billville's on a boom!

A Georgia editor created a sensation in church while they were singing a well-known hymn, by bawling out, in a spirit of absent-mindedness:

"Let every kindred, every tribe,
On every terrestrial ball,

Put down their dollar and subscribe,
And we'll receipt for all!"

He was promptly expelled, without even getting a chance to pull up a collection.

A pair of boots, a slouch hat, a lines duster and no shirt, found recently in the lonely woods, induced an ignorant coroner's jury to return a verdict that "the deceased was an editor who was murdered for his money!"

That new perfecting press given The Savannah Times a metropolitan appearance.

EXTR! EXTR! JUST THE SAME.

The old hand press isn't much to see,

And people will run it down;

But the man who works it is generally

Elected mayor of the town.

Coleman John L. Martin, editor of The Rome Tribune, is in the city. He has sharpened his pencil for brilliant work on The Tribune this fall.

The Royal City Advance, Bremen's new paper, appears to be making good headway.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

Young man, you may rise to glory,

Whether you're rich or poor;

This man in the thinnest story

Once lived on the first (ground) floor!

Editor Williams, of The Aeworth Mineral Post, is a great man for raising clubs. That's why his subscribers pay to promptly when he goes on a collecting tour.

Major Fultz, of The Carrollton Daily Times, is

editor, printer, pressman, bookkeeper, carrier

boy, collector, business manager, foreign corre

spondent and agent of the news concern. He

says that while this world is no friend to grace, it

is the best world he ever struck.

A SHOT IN THE DARK.

From Frank.

"So you think me witty, Mr. Nance? I am surprised!"

"Why should you be?"

"Because I usually make my most telling re

marks after you've gone."

by the inevitable consequences of their illegitimate business, but while these results are preparing and accumulating, the pirates are able to do a great deal of injury to those who are engaged in legitimate business, and, in their fall, they frequently drag down with them innocent persons who have been made their victims. Such failures as that of S. V. White & Co. do but clarify the atmosphere.

DR. TUPPER'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL.

The message which Rev. Dr. Tupper sends THE CONSTITUTION, from his old home in Leavenworth, "that all differences have been reconciled" will bring gladness not only to the hearts of St. Philip's, but will make all rejoice.

IN THE DEPOT MATTER NOT SETTLED.

An Important Change of Schedule on the Georgia Pacific Railroad Items Gathered in the Offices.

The union depot matter is in statu quo.

And it is not likely that anything will be done toward a settlement this week.

Mr. Pat Calhoun was expected back from New York yesterday, but he did not come. It will probably be Monday before he returns.

President J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, will be in the city today. What the object of his visit is not known.

There is no likelihood, however, of President Thomas taking any action to drive the other roads out of the depot until he holds a conference with Mr. Calhoun.

Some say that he is here for the purpose of asking the state authorities to put him in possession of the depot in the event a settlement is not reached.

Said an employe of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road yesterday:

"The leases of the Western and Atlantic want to be put in possession of the depot property or they want the rental reduced, one or the other. If a settlement is not reached, President Thomas will not take legal steps to eject the other roads from the depot. That is for the state to do. The resolution recently passed in the house covers that. And if the settlement now pending is not made, why, President Thomas doesn't intend that the lessees shall bear all the burden and the other roads will be asked to go, and stand not on the order of their going."

No one seems to know exactly what the next step will be or who will take it.

The injunction suit will come up before Judge Marshall Clarke tomorrow. Will it be postponed again?

THE SUMMER OVER.

The summer must be waning. The railroad passengers, have virtually acknowledged that the gay season of summer resort festivities is over. A circular was issued two days ago instructing the railroad ticket agents to discontinued the sale of excursion tickets to all summer resorts after September 30th.

The resorts are being rapidly cleared of their visitors, and autumn is usurping the place of summer.

A CHANGE IN THE SCHEDULE.

A change will be made in the schedule of the Georgia Pacific's passenger trains after Sunday.

The changes are very important to traveling people.

THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE IS IN THE SCHEDULE OF NO. 53, WHICH NOW LEAVES BIRMINGHAM AT 10:30 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT AND WILL LEAVE AN HOUR LATER ON SUNDAY. IT WILL, HOWEVER, GET HERE AT THE SAME TIME AS NOW, MAKING THE TRIP ONE HOUR QUICKER. NO. 52, WHICH NOW LEAVES ATLANTA AT 11:30 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT LEAVES TEN MINUTES LATER BY THE CHANGE, ARRIVES IN ANNISTON AT 3:47 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, AND AT BIRMINGHAM AT 6:10 O'CLOCK, A. M. NO. 54, THE TALLAPOOSA ACCOMMODATION WHICH NOW LEAVES HERE AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. WILL LEAVE ONE HOUR EARLIER AFTER SUNDAY, GONE TO LITHIA SPRINGS AT 6 O'CLOCK, AND ARRIVE AT TALLAPOOSA AT 7:45 P. M. THIS LAST NAMED CHANGE IS MADE TO ACCOMMODATE THE PASSENGERS ALONG THE ROAD. THE DAYS ARE GETTING SHORTER, AND THE PEOPLE WANT TO LEAVE FOR HOME BEFORE 6 O'CLOCK.

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT WAS ADDED TO THE NUMBERED LIST NOW DOMICILED IN THE KISER BUILDING YESTERDAY. IT WAS THE TICKET STOCK AND BAGGAGE SUPPLY OFFICE FROM SAVANNAH. WITH THE OFFICE CAME MR. J. C. DUSENBURY AND MR. W. V. ARNOLD.

THE TICKET STOCK AND BAGGAGE SUPPLY OFFICES OF THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE, THE CENTRAL, THE GEORGIA PACIFIC, THE MACON AND NORTHERN, AND THE CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS ROADS ARE NOW HANDLED FROM ATLANTA.

THE CLAIMS DEPARTMENT OF THE GEORGIA PACIFIC WILL ARRIVE HERE FROM BIRMINGHAM EITHER TODAY OR TOMORROW. IT WILL BE CONSOLIDATED WITH MR. W. H. HALSEY'S DEPARTMENT. THIS WILL COMPLETE THE REMOVAL OF THE TERMINAL COMPANY'S OFFICES HERE.

TRAVEL WILL BE HEAVY.

MR. CHARLEY WALKER, TICKET AGENT AT THE UNION DEPOT, SAYS THAT THERE WILL BE A LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS FOR ARKANSAS AND TEXAS THIS YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE. ALREADY LARGE NUMBERS HAVE GONE, AND THE SEASON FOR THIS KIND OF TRAVEL HAS NOT ARRIVED. MANY LETTERS OF INQUIRY HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE GOING WEST THIS FALL.

RAILROAD SPARKS.

A BIG PARTY OF EMIGRANTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA, BOUND FOR HOPEWELL, TEXAS, PASSED THROUGH THE CITY YESTERDAY.

MR. J. A. MCANICK, OF MACON, SOLICITING AGENTS OF THE MACON AND NORTHERN, WAS IN THE CITY FOR A SHORT WHILE YESTERDAY.

MR. H. S. McCLESKY, OF BIRMINGHAM, PASSENGER AGENT OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD, WAS IN ATLANTA YESTERDAY. MR. McCLESKY IS THE BROTHER OF MR. L. M. McCLESKY, OF THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

MR. CLIFFORD JONES, OF COLUMBUS, GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT OF THE GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF, PASSED THROUGH THE CITY YESTERDAY ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, EN ROUTE TO MEMPHIS, TENN.

MR. ED TURNER, AN OLD RAILROAD MAN FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE CHICAGO, HAMILTON AND DAYTON, BUT NOW ADVANCE AGENT OF THE BOTTOMS OF THE SEA COMPANY MADE A TOUR OF THE DIFFERENT RAILROAD OFFICES IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

MR. WILL J. WALKER, OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC OFFICE, IN THIS CITY, RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM A BUSINESS TRIP TO COLUMBIA, S. C., BUT LEFT AGAIN LAST NIGHT ON A BUSINESS TRIP TO BE GONE EIGHT OR TEN DAYS.

MR. J. C. BIRCH, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., TRAVELING PUBLISHING AGENT OF THE CHIC

QUARTERS, SETTLED AMICABLY.

's Protective League's Baldwin Difficulty Brought to a Conclusion

ING FOR A HARM WITHOUT RESORTING TO THE CODE

Meeting Last Night—Several Members. Agreement Was Brought About by Mutual Friends of the Principals. The Correspondence.

The Protective League and will seek more own its name, and organization. Meeting of the league shall last night. Told with sturdy-looking seemed intent upon facts for which the was presided and about taken in. railroad men present for membership and were from yardmaster of Atlantic; Robert Schenck, passenger agent of Atlanta; Martin H. Dugan, of the Western and Gulf; Mike Blount, former central road freight of formerly of the New and St. Louis railway engineer on the were read from railroads, Jacksonville, Aug. other places, asking condition and by-laws of that the railroad men to make similar organ

consisting of President Dodge was appointed and confer with railroad men desired to organize leagues that other cities organize will apply committees will be appointed and organize leagues introduced and added of the league from Protective League of Georgia National Protective League at Atlanta other leagues consecutively as they

of the league has grown abundance always being found that the has been held is not large enough to owing to the membership for more committee and a committee of the Samuel W. Wilkes, Mr. Dr. Zach T. Martin, was a hall for the use of were instructed to do inform the league through the daily paper was further instructed night of the league if occupied on its regu

ters connected with the were attended. growing rapidly," said President. "The men who had circulated to the affect some railroad had applied had been refused, is unten

Our constitution ad- come president down to com- ranks." We welcome the papers by the committee

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS. Billiards Will Play in Atlanta in November the famous billiard exhibition games in Atlanta

champion billiardist of the champion of America, the manager of the is in Atlanta and has all for the evenings of 18th and 19th for the billiard

attempt to play 1,800 points fourteen inch balls hundred each night and night's play, fancy and both players. The caps are based on the players, and the game will

NG THE HOUSES. Citizens Don't Like It Done. Welch is getting up a numbering of the houses citizens living on this street their views agree with him forth that there be beginning at Pryor street and venue into east and west others do not like, and it is at the extreme

any residents of Georgia with him in this to sign to present.

IT STIR IT. Veal Says It Must Not Done. The sand haulers bring the water at the mouth of the river and heaping it on the neighborhood roads and then laid their goods Connolly, as a dangerous proceeding of filth to the hot sun, said that it might breed

these citizens Chief Inspector Veal, in order that no more of this sewer.

LOGICAL SCHOOL. Fall Session the Last Month. of the school of technology. students will be large no secretary present. home Dr. I. S. Hopkins busy preparing for his institution is composed instructors. fair be the most prominent of the school.

ATHER REPORT. September 24—Forecast: ordinary temperature, average. Observations: 24, 7 a.m.—Barometer, 30.15; wind, north, 0. 25; minimum, 6. 26; maximum, 8. Velocity, 8; rainfall, 0. To Long Island—Private John F. Leary, of Company L, Fourth artillery, is on a visit of two weeks to Long Island, N. Y.

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

Gossip Gathered Yesterday in the Various Departments.

In the city court of Atlanta, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, the case of George P. Brown vs. the Central Railway Company, a suit for \$5,000 damages, which was begun day before yesterday, was concluded yesterday morning the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. The railroad was represented by Messrs. Calhoun, King and Spalding.

The case of the New York bank vs. Farmer & Jones, suit for a note for \$1,000, was begun and not finished at the hour for adjournment. Total, \$15,000. Damages wanted.

There will be no duel. The difficulty between Mr. Fleming and Mr. Baldwin has been amicably adjusted. The adjustment is satisfactory to the friends of all parties.

Yesterday morning some of Mr. Fleming's friends came up from Augusta to act as his advisers. They were Mr. Lamar Fleming, Mr. W. D'A. Walker, and Mr. Judson Thomas.

It was stated in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday negotiations were suspended yesterday afternoon, not to be resumed until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. Baldwin's friends had been informed that if Mr. Fleming failed to receive notice of a repetition of the words uttered by Dr. Baldwin on the floor of the house, by that time Mr. Howard Williams would present him with a note from Mr. Fleming asking apology. The note had been written and Mr. Williams had it.

Before 10 o'clock all the interested parties were at the capitol. And a score of friends were there endeavoring to effect an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

Mr. Fleming and his friends were in the office of the attorney general.

Mr. Baldwin and his friends occupied the speaker's room.

At a few minutes after 10 o'clock a paper had been prepared, which both principals and their friends signed. It was a practical adjustment of the difficulty, and reads as follows:

SHED IS DEAD.

Mrs. McConnell, One of Atlanta's Trustee Christian Passes Away.

Mrs. William McConnell died yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 11 Peachtree.

She was sixty-nine years of age.

A week ago the good lady, whom so many Atlantians knew and loved dearly, was in good health, and gave promise of many happy days to her large circle of relatives and friends.

Her death, though a great shock to those who knew her, was no surprise to relatives who have seen her failing health during the last year.

The elder brother, Mr. J. B. McConnell, greeted the visitor cheerfully and readily consented to talk about the case.

"Here we are behind the bars," said Mr. McConnell, "but you can see we are not much worried."

"How about the shooting of Waters?"

"Here's the way it happened. Wednesday night two weeks ago the trouble occurred.

It was about 11 o'clock. For a long time I had been convinced that

Waters was operating a blind tiger in his blacksmith shop at East Point. The citizen complained about it, and asked me to

work up the case; to come to Atlanta and get Chief Connolly's co-operation. I came to Atlanta and explained the matter to the chief, who consented to detail two of his men—Jim Ettridge and Pool Smith—to assist me. These officers went to

East Point dressed like tramps, and called at the shop and asked if they could buy some beer.

Waters and his wife sold them some, which they drank on the premises. They reported it to me and I resolved to pull the blind tiger that Wednesday night.

One of those men again went to the shop and again get some beer. I was standing near the wall and distinctly saw the transaction.

"He went into the place staggering and said: 'By God, I want some more beer.'

"The woman, Waters's wife, went to a keg and drew out a glass of beer and handed it to him and he gave her a dime.

"As soon as he got his drink he went out, and I came in. I had a pair of handcuffs in my hand. Going over to where Waters sat I passed four negroes who were gambling. These fellows were well known to me. Their names are Jack Nealy, Henry Henderson, Henry Strickland and Ben Ramsay. I did not stop to say anything to them, but passed quickly to Waters. He did not see me coming. I got close to him and threw the handcuffs around his wrist, but caught only one of his hands. At once he began a furious resistance, and his wife and daughter came to his aid. I was holding his wrist with one hand and the handcuff with the other. Waters whipped out a long-bladed knife and tried to cut my throat. He came very near succeeding. My brother was standing near with pistol in hand.

"I cried out, 'Lee, shoot now if you are going to, or I'll be killed in a minute.'

"My brother instantly pulled the trigger. The ball struck the daughter of Waters in the fleshly part of the arm, passed through her father's arm and penetrated his side.

"The knife dropped from his hand, but he continued to struggle. Finally we overpowered the man, his wife and daughter, and carried them to jail. Early the next morning we brought them to Atlanta. I am sorry I did not stop to arrest the four negro men who were gambling. Had I done so, I and my brother would not now be in jail.

"These four negroes went before the grand jury and got a hearing, but when I offered to go before them and tell my story, and back it up with testimony, Solicitor Hill objected, and I was not given an opportunity to face my accusers."

"The grand jury heard only one side," suggested the reporter.

"Yes, I know that, but just as soon as our side is heard we will get out."

A few days after Waters was brought to the Fulton county jail, he died, and the coroner held an inquest over his body. The inquest was protracted, lasting through two days, and a great many witnesses were examined. Finally a verdict was rendered which entirely exonerated the two McConnells.

This morning a writ of habeas corpus will be sworn out, and the accused will have a hearing before Judge Clarke.

The four negroes went before the grand jury and got a hearing, but when I offered to go before them and tell my story, and back it up with testimony, Solicitor Hill objected, and I was not given an opportunity to face my accusers."

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This morning a writ of habeas corpus will be sworn out, and the accused will have a hearing before Judge Clarke.

The four negroes went before the grand jury and got a hearing, but when I offered to go before them and tell my story, and back it up with testimony, Solicitor Hill objected, and I was not given an opportunity to face my accusers."

"The grand jury heard only one side," suggested the reporter.

THE BERNER BILL.

The Bill and Substitutes Will Come Up
Next Tuesday.

WILL ADOURN ON OCTOBER 15TH.

The Ocala Resolution Will Come Up in
Its Regular Place on the
Calendar.

The Berner bill came up as the special order
at 11 o'clock yesterday. The bill was read,
and then the substitute, which the general
judiciary committee had reported back favorably
in lieu of the original bill, was read.

"Now," said Dr. Chappell, of Laurens, "by
request, I introduce a substitute."

This was the bill defeated at the meeting of
former members Wednesday night. It was
read.

Then the substitute, submitted in the
minority report of the general judiciary commit-
tee, was read. This is the "Goodwin sub-
stitute" by Mr. Goodwin, of Fulton.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, got the floor.

"The Berner bill," said he, "is an impor-
tant measure. In addition to that bill we al-
ready have two substitutes, and one of these,
at least, has never been printed. I move that
the bill and the substitutes be re-committed to
the committee on railroads, and that the sub-
stitutes which have not been printed, be
printed and placed upon the desks of the
members."

"I move as a substitute," said Mr. Hill, of
Meriwether, "that the bill not be referred to
any committee, but simply printed and dis-
tributed, and made the special order for next
Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock."

Mr. Smith, of Decatur, announced that he
had still another substitute. This was sent to
the clerk's desk and read.

Mr. Tatum amended his motion, so that the
railroad committee be instructed to report
back the bill and substitutes Tuesday morn-
ing. The vote was first on the motion of Mr.
Hill, of Meriwether. It was adopted,
30 to 34.

The Ocala resolution was reported back to
the house yesterday.

The majority report is that "it do pass by
substitute"—the substitute being practically
the original resolution.

This Substitute:
Mr. Speaker: The committee on state of the
republic had under consideration resolution 180,
endorsing the platform of principles as set forth
by the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial
Union at Ocala, and report it back to the house
with the recommendation that it do pass by sub-
stitute. Respectfully submitted,

BRANCH, Chairman.

This is the minority report:

Mr. Speaker: We, the undersigned members of
the committee on state of the republic, to
whom was referred the resolution in relation to
the Ocala resolution, submit the following
minority report without entering into the merits
of the principles and policy announced in the
Ocala platform: We are clear of the opinion
that action on the resolution by the house is
unwise. This house is not a political
convention, but a legislative body, and we
respectfully submit that the questions
raised in the proposed resolutions should be met
and passed upon by the state democratic con-
vention, which is to convene early next year.
They can instruct their delegates to that conven-
tion to support or oppose the principles of the
people. Unnecessary agitation of this question
by this body cannot aid in solidifying the demo-
cratic party of Georgia, nor in securing the
triumph of democratic principles. Respectfully
submitted,

C. C. BUSH,
JOHN W. BURNETT,
W. E. FAUST.

Mr. Sibley, of Cobb, moved that the rules
be suspended for the purpose of at once
considering the resolution.

Mr. Barrett, author of the resolution, called
for the yeas and nays.

The yeas were 37, the nays 53. Not receiv-
ing the necessary two-thirds vote, the motion
was lost.

So the Ocala resolution takes its turn with
the other resolutions pending, and will come
up in its regular place on the calendar.

The first special order yesterday was a bill
to amend 719 (a) of the code, so as to have
the railroad commissioners elected by the peo-
ple and to reduce their salaries.

This is by Mr. Harris of Catoosa. The ad-
verse report of the committee was disagreed
to and the bill passed to a third reading.

The committee substitute for the bill by
Mr. Maxwell, of Talbot, to amend the com-
mon school laws so as to create or establish
"county teachers' institutes," came up on
third reading.

Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. Jackson, of Heard,
spoke for the bill. The yeas and nays were
called and the bill passed, 103 to 25.

The "jury bill," by Mr. Williams, of Rich-
mond, "to regulate the finding of verdicts by
juries in civil cases in this state," etc., was re-
considered and will come up in regular order
for passage.

The bill by Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, "to
amend an act approved October 29, 1889, pro-
viding for the time and mode of perfecting
service by application by striking therefrom
certain words," was passed.

The house concurred in the joint resolution
adopted by the senate to adjourn sine die on
the 15th of October.

The bill by Mr. Huff, of Bibb, to amend an
act approved December 29, 1888, entitled, "an
act to amend section 671 of the code of 1882 by
changing the condition in the contractors'
bonds upon the recommendation of the commis-
sioners of roads and revenue, or the ordinary
in the counties where there are no such com-
missioners, and to fix the liabilities of the coun-
ties for injuries caused by reason of defective
bridges," by striking out so much of said act
as makes counties primarily liable in every
case for injuries caused by reason of defective
bridges, was tabled.

The bill by Mr. Sapp, of Chattahoochee, to
repeal section 829 of the code, which provides
for taxation plantation and mines on the line between two counties, was
definitely postponed.

The Afternoon Session.

These bills were passed:

By Mr. Todd of the thirty-fifth—To provide
for the advancement and trial of cases in Fulton
superior court to which the city of Atlanta is
a party or materially interested.

By Mr. Seay of Floyd—To require each and
every miller or manufacturer of flour or meal,
and every merchant or dealer in the same, to
stamp or print on each sack the number of pounds
of flour or corn meal contained therein.

By Mr. Brown of Haralson—To make it the
duty of each county surveyor in this state to
cause the corners of the lots of land which
they locate to be marked with stone or iron
blocks of suitable size at the time of surveying.

By Mr. Lumsden of White—To protect
game in the state of Georgia during certain
seasons.

By Mr. Huff of Bibb—To require the county
commissioners in the several counties of this
state, and the ordinaries in counties where
there are no county commissioners, to keep a
register of the real estate tax.

By Mr. Lee of Clay—To amend section 290
of the code providing for making affidavits in
trial of criminal cases in county courts.

By Mr. Boileau of Bibb—An act regu-
lating banks, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wright of Effingham—To exempt
holders of confederate war bonds from
paying taxes on all other legal property.

By Mr. Dodson of Clayton—To require the
judges of the superior courts of this state to
be in charge to the grand juries certain spec-

tions of the code which relate to violations of
the Sabbath day.

These Did Not Pass.

By Mr. Burney of Morgan—To limit the
number of judges of the superior courts to
three in this state. Recommitted.

By Mr. Campbell of Meriwether—To amend
"an act to make the second term after suit is
brought in justice" court trial term in cer-
tain cases," c., approved September 20, 1883.

By Mr. Chappell of Laurens—To amend
article 7, section 12, paragraph 1 of the consti-
tution. Recommitted.

By Mr. Hill of Bibb—A road law bill for
Bibb county. Withdrawn.

By Mr. Peck of Henry—To forbid the dis-
charge of fire arms within 100 yards of any
public road, etc. Indefinitely postponed.

By Mr. Holzholz of Houston—To amend
section 4578 of the code, which relates to run-
ning freight trains on Sunday. Tabled.

Ready for the Governor.

Senate amendments to the following house
bills were concurred in:

By Mr. Head of Elbert—To incorporate the
Washington and Middleton Railroad Com-
pany.

By Mr. Perry of Worth—To punish sinning
in any waters, lakes, ponds or other running
streams of the county of Worth.

By Mr. Perry of Worth—To prevent the
killing of deer, wild turkeys and quail in
Worth county, etc.

By Mr. McNew of Montgomery—To incor-
porate the town of Mount Vernon.

By Mr. Odon of Colquitt—To furnish Col-
quitt county with standard weights and
measures.

By Mr. Dunwoody of Glynn—To incor-
porate the Glynn Title and Loan Company.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

To amend the charter of Atlanta so as to
provide for the Forsyth street bridge, and
other things.

To amend the local option laws of Hart
county.

Regulator.

ODD

That people will suffer from sick headache, dyspepsia, nervousness, constipation, piles, and frequent attacks of biliousness, when a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator, taken occasionally, would cure and prevent them. There are also very intelligent people who fail to note the action of the system, whether the waste passes off regularly, or they have eaten something too hard for the delicate organs of digestion. The result is the liver, kidneys and bowels become diseased, the tongue coated, the blood tainted, skin yellowish occasionally breaking out with pimples. The victim becomes melancholy, sleepless and loses their appetite, and so on until his complaint is chronic, when they know that Simmons Liver Regulator will cure them. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

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W. A. Osborn & Co.

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Always have some choice pieces of property to offer you in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unheard of bargains.

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All Over the City

Parlor Furniture.

RESIDENCES ARE POPPING UP LIKE MUSHROOMS.

And those watching their interest closest are

Buying Furniture from Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

We are not forced to use the DEADLY BARLOW in cutting prices on undesirable goods, as we have none, but show

**The Best and Largest Stock of Fine and Medium Furniture
IN THE SOUTHERN STATES,**

and, being bought cheap, can put on a legitimate profit, and THEN BE UNDER COMPETITORS.

We buy for SPOT CASH, and, with our years of experience, cannot fail to benefit you in your purchases.

New line of Japanese Folding Screens, Fire Screens, New Folding Beds, Bookcases, Wardrobes and Hall Trees.

**Best and Cheapest Line of Office Furniture
In the City! Hall AND Library Furniture.**

Dining Room Furniture.

M. RICH & BROS.

THE LARGEST DRY GOODS, CARPET AND FURNITURE STORE

In the south, are now ready to show you the finest and best selected stock ever brought to this state.

IN DRESS GOODS

We are showing the largest assortment of French, German, English and American Novelties, as well as plain and fancy weave Worsted, with lovely trimmings made to match.

We have about forty shades of French Cloths, with Silks and Velvets to match.

You cannot form the slightest idea what beautiful Novelties we have in plain and fancy Silks for evening, dinner, reception and street costumes.

We show a beautiful line of fancy and plain Flannels. Our Table Linen and House Furnishing is the largest department of its kind in the city.

IN KID GLOVES

We have the loveliest new shadings in all lengths, from 4 to 30-button lengths, from \$1 to \$5 per pair. All of our Kid Gloves are tried on your hand and warranted not to break.

As we intend to sustain our reputation for keeping the best goods and selling them at the smallest profits, it will pay you to call and see this mammoth stock.

We sell Zephyrs at 4c an ounce, any shade or quality you may want.

COMPETITION NOT IN IT.

LEADING NOVELTIES IN

Parlor, Hall, Chamber, Office and Fancy Furniture.

Continued success compels our competitors to succumb to the inevitable. We continue to lead the van in

POPULAR PRICES AND POPULAR CONFIDENCE

as dealers in the greatest line of Carpets and Furniture ever displayed in Atlanta. Strictly original styles, with the largest and best selected stock of

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places us above the competition of southern houses. In Carpets, the leading feature of our business, we shall continue the Leaders of the Carpet Trade of Atlanta. No one shall touch our prices. We show only private designs in Carpets of the leading mills, which are not to be duplicated in Atlanta. No line in the south touches it in point of beauty.

DRAPIERIES.—Our Drapery department contains the most admired and artistic stock ever seen in this country. Our special boast is the pretty conceits and novel effects displayed in this department, which is palatial in its elegance and replete with exquisite novelties. Our Art and Bric-a-Brac department forms a bower of beauty, and, alone, is worthy a special visit by all who admire the beautiful in Decorative Art.

High Art Parlor Furniture! **High Art Chamber Furniture!**

We have just opened two cars of Artistic Furniture. We invite the inspection of connoisseurs of Artistic Furniture to these elegant and princely productions.

M. Rich & Bros.,

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL ST., AND 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 AND 22 E. HUNTER ST., ATLANTA, GA.

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From us express the general satisfaction of LOW PRICES. We assert we have the largest stock, the best styles, first quality and rock-bottom prices. Among our specialties you will find solid Walnut. Marble-top Suites, \$35; fancy Rockers, Hat Racks, Ladies' Desks. Remember you can buy of us to suit your pocketbook, for our variety is so great. It costs nothing to examine the largest retail Furniture, Carpet and Mantel house in the south. Come and see us.

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This is a domestic coal; thoroughly screened, burns to ashes and holds fire. It is mined by machinery, and is free from dust. It gives a bright, steady heat. It compares favorably with **SPLINT COAL.** castle coal. Prices lower than any other coal. A. H. BENNING, Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchant, cor. Simpson street and W. and A. R. R.; also 359 Decatur street. Telephones 356 and 1131.

SCHEDULE OF MANCHESTER

The Atlanta and West Point Trains leave Union Depot on

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

AT 10 A. M.

Returning to the city at 1 p. m. Let everybody go out and look at Atlanta's new suburb.

CHOOSING POLICEMEN.

One Hundred and Fifty Men Examined
Yesterday Afternoon

BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Five Regulars and Thirty Extras to Be
Elected—Each Applicant
Closely Questioned.

Thirty-two supernumeraries and seventy-five new men were examined by the police commissioners yesterday morning.

There are five regular vacancies to be filled on the force and five supernumeraries must be chosen to fill the places of those promoted to regular places.

Besides this thirty men must be selected to do regular duty during the Piedmont exposition, commencing the 19th of next month and continuing for three weeks.

To begin the work of selecting these men the police commissioners met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to examine applicants for the places.

The five regular men are to come from the supers, and each of these applied for a place. The remainder will be given places as regulars during the exposition, and of these enough will be selected to fill the list of regulars and make up a new list of supernumeraries.

The supermen were examined first. They went before the commission one at a time, and answered the questions put to them.

Then came the new men, seventy-two of them. Some were excellent men, others indifferent, but all bore the appearance of being above the average of those who usually apply for places on the police force.

Recommendations were first read and then the men were called and viewed.

The appearance of each was noted closely, and questions put to him.

Are, occupation, and the time they had lived in the city was first asked. Then questions as to habits.

Several admitted that they occasionally took a drink, but didn't make a habit of it, and didn't get drunk. Some admitted that they had been arrested for drunkenness and other causes, but all declared that they had quit the former, and that the latter was through a mistake.

"Have you ever been arrested?"

"Yes, sir," replied a good-looking man with a black mustache.

"What was it for?"

"Well, it was through a mistake of facts to the chief advantage of women, and I was not prosecuted. It was not right that I was arrested, and the chief will tell you so."

This appeared to satisfy the commissioners, until one asked if that was the only time he had been arrested. The applicant puzzled awhile, and the commissioner asked:

"How many times have you been arrested?"

"I don't know or so, but that was just for being drunk."

All were closely quizzed, and each commissioner marked on his list the opinion of each applicant. It was 2 o'clock before all had been examined, and an adjournment was then taken.

No decision will be given as to the men until the commissioners shall have made the necessary appropriation. The commission will then meet and choose the men.

The members of the board unite in complimentary remarks about the quality of the applicants, and are especially pleased with the supernumeraries.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE.

It is a little over three months since The New York Times began its crusade against the New York Life Insurance Company, and every day during that period it has printed from one to three columns of matter attacking the company and its officers. While President Beers has been the chief object of these assaults every officer connected with the company, every director and a number of the more prominent agents have come in for a goodly share of abuse. Never before, in the history of journalism, has a newspaper of standing pursued a prominent financial institution with such vindictive malice. If Mr. Beers were the republican candidate for the presidency of the United States, The Times could not pursue him with more bitterness than it has shown towards him during the past three months. That this attack is a vindictive one is apparent to all who read the articles, for it is clear that everything of importance that has been alleged against the company was printed during the first week of the campaign, with the exception of the Banta charges, and a summary of those were given at that time. If exposure of mismanagement and "reform" in the practices of the company were the objects The Times had in view, everything that could be accomplished in this direction was secured by the earliest of its publications, for the officers of the company promptly demanded an examination at the hands of the superintendent of insurance, and such examination was promptly entered upon. This is the process provided by law for settling questions that may arise regarding the solvency or management of insurance companies, and satisfying any doubts the policyholders may entertain regarding them. It is for the protection of policyholders that insurance departments are maintained; that expert actuaries and examiners are employed, and that the law confers upon the superintendent of insurance arbitrary powers over all insurance companies. It would have been supposed that a "reform" newspaper, after having set in motion the machinery of the law to ascertain and correct alleged abuses, would leave the matter in the hands of the law officers; but The Times has insisted upon a trial by newspaper instead. Or, rather, it has denied the accused a hearing, and instead has tried them daily, found them guilty and pronounced sentence upon them. It has assumed the duties of public prosecutor, a high court of justice, a jury and judge, and has formally declared a verdict of guilty against the persons whom it accuses. This may be justifiable in the eyes of a "reform" newspaper, but the public is too fair minded to submit to such summary proceedings and will prefer to await the verdict that the lawfully constituted authorities shall pronounce after a fair, full and impartial investigation of all the charges—in other words, they will await the result of the examination of the company that is now being made by the insurance department. The days have gone by when "trial by newspaper" will be accepted by the public, and the daily papers that have prostituted legitimate journalism to pure sensationalism are responsible for the fact that the public has so little confidence in their utterances.

In the New York Life case, it should be remembered that at the first assault not only did the officers demand the fullest investigation provided for by law of all charges put forth, but they immediately began a suit for libel against The Times, laying their damage at \$1,000,000. This suit will enable The Times to go before the courts whatever evidence it may have to sustain its charges. It will thus seem that the officers of the New York Life have taken every lawful means to meet the charges preferred against them, and they express the utmost confidence that as a result of these proceedings the integrity of their management of the trust funds confided to their care will be made apparent.

The Times continues to ask: "Why does not Mr. Beers deny these charges?" That he has not replied to each individual specification is true; but it is also true that he has denied in

general terms most emphatically every allegation impeaching his integrity or the integrity of the management of the New York Life. If he were to answer each charge The Times has made he would have no time for anything else, and as fast as one was answered another would be manufactured. The Times is a daily paper, and Mr. Beers does not happen to own a similar one in which to print his replies, lacking which he must rely upon the mediums the law provides for the refutation of the charges against him, and to these he has appealed. It is not his fault that the examination of a great company like the New York Life takes months to complete, or that the courts are not prepared to dispose of libel suits at a day's notice; he is obliged to take his remedy by such means and at such times as the law provides. Meantime The Times is at liberty to continue threshing over its old straw day after day. Its motives in so doing can be only matters of conjecture. It is known, however, that when it printed the facts regarding the Merzbacher defalcation it had no other material, and no grievance against the company or its officers. The Merzbacher matter was legitimate news, and it was properly used by that and other journals. When that appeared, however, The Times was offered all the old matter that had been seeking publication for years, and accepted it as a continuation of the Merzbacher sensation. As we have heretofore explained, all that old matter has been reported to two insurance superintendents anonymously, and was rejected by them because they knew it came from disappointed persons who had been connected with the company, but who did not dare to put their names to the charges. It had also been offered to different publishers, who refused it, because the evidence to sustain the charges were lacking. The Times probably did not know these facts, but, seeing a sensation, eagerly bit at it. Then came the suit against it for libel, and the spirit of vindictiveness and malice was aroused. Hence the persistency of its attacks. That it is malicious and vindictive is shown by its printed matter, as well as by its refusal to print anything favorable to the company.

We know it sent a reporter to one gentleman of vast experience in life insurance, who would consent to be interviewed only upon the condition that all he said should be printed, and informed them that his opinion of the New York Life was favorable. He received word shortly after that an interview with him would not be desired. Articles that have appeared in The Spectator have been quoted from The Times, but the extracts have been torn from their context and so twisted as to make it appear that we had condemned the New York Life, and found Mr. Beers guilty of the Times' charges. Every reader of The Spectator knows this to be untrue. These are only samples of the unfairness with which The Times has prosecuted its crusade against the company. Instead of working in the interest of the policyholders and seeking for a complete and impartial report by proper authorities as to its condition and management, it seeks to foment dissatisfaction among them, and to induce them to sacrifice their insurance and the interests they have bought and paid for. The doubt and suspicion it has cast upon the New York Life is not confined to that company alone, but distrust of all companies and of the beneficial system of life insurance has been engendered in a considerable extent. But it matters not to The Times the amount of injury it may do to the policyholders or to other companies; Mr. Beers has had the audacity to sue for libel, and must be crushed if it is in the power of the paper to do it. Fortunately The Times is alone in this work of so-called "reform," none of the other journals caring to share the "honor" of attacking a great financial and benevolent corporation, whose solvency is admitted by even its most active competitors. In the days of the old Tweed regime The Times did good service in exposing the corruption that pervaded the city government. Since then it has sought to pose as a great political and social "reformer," but has never been able to achieve substantial results in that direction. In addition to attempting to "reform" the New York Life, it is also engaged at present in an attempt to "reform" the government at Washington, and the navy department in particular. Rear Admiral Walker has been brought to the bar, tried in the columns of The Times, found guilty and condemned. We observe, however, that he is still in command of one of the government fleets, apparently enjoying the full confidence of the government. So, too, William H. Beers, is still at the head of the New York Life Insurance Company, and is likely to remain there unless ousted by the lawful authorities in accordance with the laws of the state, notwithstanding the reiterated cry of The Times that "Beers must go." Trial by newspaper is no longer in vogue, and a discriminating public will wait for some higher authority to pronounce upon the management of the New York Life before condemning Mr. Beers or any of his associates.—From The Spectator, New York, September 17, 1891.

WITHOUT PARALLEL for Pains of all kinds, Hemorrhoids and Inflammations-Pond's Extract. Avoid Druggists' old song, "Just as Good," for imitations.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disorderly living.

Word to the Wise is Sufficient. Do you believe this? Or are you so wise you can't learn anything more? Now, you may be able to teach me things. I can tell you some things you may not know. If such is the case, heed what I say and be wise.

There is no question about it. Your health is important to your money, social position or anything else you may care to name. For without health you cannot enjoy any of the pleasures you may have or possess.

If you have piles, fistula or any other disease of the rectum you can easily be cured.

Have you any of these troubles, and do you want to be cured? I am a specialist, and give my entire time to these diseases, by long study and large experience. I can give you a cure in the shortest time and with no pain. My cures are permanent, and not for a day. I am no experimenter, but long a practitioner. I can assure you that I am a success. My patients are willing to sell me their names for what I have done for them, and I can furnish you their names if you wish me. Ladies suffering from any of these diseases are welcome to call on me, and to those who wish information I will give it.

Give us a call.

We will inaugurate for the season the

LOWEST PRICES

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FIRST-CLASS GOODS!

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All kinds of Gears Cut in Iron,

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SPRING BED MACHINERY.

Send in your old steam or gasengines. Pumps and injectors to be repaired will guarantee to be good as new. Models and tools made to order. Grind paper and planer knives in the most improved manner 25 and 27 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. Sept 21—sun wed fri.

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Observe how perfectly the centers of the lenses and of the eyes coincide.

We make the easiest of fitting the Crystallized Lenses in these frames.

A. K. HAWKES,
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Paste it in a conspicuous
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Scientific Opticians,
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We have unequalled facilities for the manu-
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For the prevention of BALDNESS removing
DANDUFF and all other diseases, and a perfect dressing
oil for the hair. Treatise on scalp
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details see all druggists and
Dr. J. Hickey, manufacturer, No.
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USE HICKEY'S MAGIC HAIRLINE

Large house, 100 feet front on Peachtree street.

Nice lots at \$90 per foot. Piedmont street, 100 feet front on Peachtree street.

Nice home on Jackson street, Highland lots cheap.

20 acres of land near Hawville.

Large house and lot on Wheat street, renting for
\$50 per month, for \$100.

Two 3-room houses on Frazier street, \$2,000.

100x125, Highland avenue, \$1,500.

100x125, Peachtree street, \$1,500.

40x125, Forsyth avenue, \$750.

90x110, Boulevard and Rice.

80x70, Jackson.

50x200, Irwin.

FOR RENT

Large store and basement Broad street.

Large brick residence, W. Calhoun street.

Small room house, 100x125, Peachtree street.

Old, 3-room house and five acres of land inside
old city limits, \$12,500 per month.

We have customers wishing to buy \$100,000
worth of Atlanta real-estate property. Also a
number who wish to rent, ranging from \$2,500
to \$10,000. Call at our office and list your property
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